The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,638—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third and succeeding do.	2½ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Lost Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c., for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

Cash Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA, 2,500 Tons, on SATURDAY, 11th Oct., 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nizamey Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 13th October, 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on THURSDAY, 16th October, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

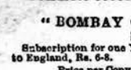
S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 20th October, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the ARCOT is due in London about 27th November. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 20th October, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the ARCOT is due in London about 27th November. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay, 9th October, 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of *each Month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 80
Suez	350	220	80
Port Said	350	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	550	340	140

Including Wine. Without food.

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 2, Hunmum Street

Bombay, September, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SPEKE HALL, CAPT. BRAND, 2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS STEAMER will sail as above on or about 29th October. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEE BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANALN.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. MEDEA, Captain P. CARLOVICH, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, on the 11th October, 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 4 0	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 195	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 141 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 150	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-13
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 1st

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE,

CLARET IN WOOD AND CASES.

Montfeverant Claret of 46 to 50 Galls.	Hhd.		Rs. 170
St. Emilion	do.	do.	„ 220
St. Julien	do.	do.	„ 275
Medoc per dozen quarts			„ 10
St. Julien	do.		„ 18
Margaux	do.		„ 25

BRANDY IN CASES.

Cognac Vieux per dozen	Rs.	18
Cognac Champagne do.	„	20

Enquire at Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co., Parsee Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— TRAVANCORE	1903	350	R. Scott	13th Oct.
(e) LOMBARDY	2123	470	H. Wyatt	24th do.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
(e) KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	3rd Nov.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (e) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th September 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	14th Oct.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	28th do.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	11th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th September 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.
TANJORE	2613	450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 25th September 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870	...	£139,808
	„ 1873	...	£295,149
	„ 1877	...	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, sale commencing at 1 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Chumey Road, in Dr. Gomes' Bungalow, near the station, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and carved-in wares, cottage piano, a light English built mail phaeton, chandeliers, hanging argand lustres, &c., the property of Dorabjee Nowrojee, Esq., proceeding to China. The same comprises cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and tea services, best electro-plated table cruets, dish covers, waiters, cruet stand, spoons and forks, Rodger's table cutlery, and handsomely carved and French polished teakwood and blackwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, camp, pier, card, writing, side, wash hand and dressing tables, drawing room, easy, folding, low, arm, and without arm chairs, conversation sofa and hall couches, sideboards, dumb waiters, whatnots, teapoys, folding screens, iron and Mattras pattern bedsteads, chests of drawers, wardrobes, toilet stands, a telescopic dining table in 14 pieces for 12 persons, 4 and 3 light hanging argand lustres, wall argand lustres, 2 and 3 light wall shades, 8 light chandelier, cheval dressing and pier glasses, pictures, real China flower jars and vases, velvet and Brussel's carpets, a rosewood and cottage pianoforte by Detlam, table ornaments, hanging vase lamps, China garden seats, stands and pots, &c.

At 4-30 P.M.

A very light English built mail phaeton.
1 set single harness.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY next, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,
10 bales grey shirtings, 10 by 43.
10 bales grey dhoties.
2 D-B-B-L P-P. Rifles in cases by Reilly.
1 „ M-L. rifle in cases by Lancaster.
1 „ D-B-L P-P. gun by Reilly, without case.
2 „ air guns in cases by Reilly.
2 revolvers in cases by Reilly.
3 shotgun cartridge cases, gun waddings, loading machines.
5 bales brown papers.
A quantity of samples of hardware, hosiery, fancy goods, piecegoods, cutlery, &c.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Esmail Hajee Ebram.
A large quantity of fancy goods, comprising toys, concertinas, fiddles, hair-oils, brushes, &c.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Currim Heerjeebhoy and Co.—
A K H & Co. 5 cases 1 lb. fresh salmon by Morton,
4 do. 4 lb. vermicelli and macaroni.
5 do. 1 lb. petit pois.
2 bags bird seeds.

On account of the concerned—
T. S. S 3.—1 case 45 cotton quilts.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Meeramull Shewbux, Esq.,

"Ex S. S. "Chilka."

About 200 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes in small lots to suit purchasers,

SALE of PIECE GOODS at the godowns of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

A quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and dhoties in small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, sale commencing at 2 p m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in Marine Street, Fort, near their auction rooms, on account and at the risk of Messrs. R. Scobie and Co., a quantity of goods comprising harness, and harness furniture, morocco leather, calf and kid skins, saddles, driving, hunting and riding whips, gentlemen and lady's boots shoes and slippers, bridles and bits, spurs, harness composition, shoe horns, boot laste, sewing machine, shoemaker's tools, shop furniture, &c.

These will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th October 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

Also on account of the underwriters.

Ex "Macedonia."

$ 0883 / X 0377 / S 0879 } 3 bales woollen shawls damaged by salt water (slightly).

Also on account of the concerned.
1 Cask of beef.

At 1 P. M.

1 powerful grey Arab horse, goes in single harness, very quiet and believed to be sound.
1 English built strong buggy.
1 English-built strong middle size glass fronted miniature brougham with 4 comfortable seats.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the Commissioner of Police, the following confiscated Guns and Rifles, &c., viz.: Double Barrelled M. L. Fowling Pieces, 2 do. do. Breech Loading do, 14 Single Barrelled M.L. do., 2 Muzzle Loading Rifles and Shot Guns, 1 Breech loading do, do, 2 Single Barrelled M.L. Rifles, 1 Martini Henry Rifle, 1 Double Barrelled M. L. Rifle with fittings, 1 Single Barrelled B. L. Rifle with fittings complete, by Lincoln Jeffries, 1 Single Barrelled B. L. Rifle, 1 Single Barrelled M. L. Rifle by Globe, 1 Air Gun with 2 barrells, 1 sword, and 1 rifle with fittings complete, 2 Revolvers, 2 swords, 19 Bullet moulds assorted, 1 case of glass Phials, &c.

On SATURDAY the 18th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Action, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned—

G. R. } 2—1 case umbrellas "ex Trinacria."
S. and Co. }
On account and risk of Goolam Hussein Kulfan.—
E. H. E.—229—1 case glassware.
„ —177—1 do. walking sticks } ex "Whampoa."

GREAT SALE OF BOOKS.

On or about the 15th of November next, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, a very valuable library of choice and rare books, consisting of over 3,000 volumes. The sale will take place in the upper saloons of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Catalogues will be published and due intimation will be given when the books are on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th October 1879.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY. AUCTIONERS.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Just received an excellent collection of Hink's patent Lamps with punkah protector, duplex burners, cut crystal, Bohemian and decorated fancy glass, fountain of various design. By a new process the Lamps also can be used as flower vases, and lights put out by spring. The Lamps are warranted punkah proof.

A choice collection of neat and plain real Meerschaum Pipes and amber mouth pieces in different designs.
Very cheap terms to wholesale buyers.
Few pairs Gents's and Ladies' Boots.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. Auctioneers.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

CONTINUED SUCCESS AND GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10TH,

MR. R. STEWART, accompanied by his Daughters, the Misses DOCY, MAGGIE, and NELLIE STEWART, having arrived by the Mail Steamer Assam, will have the honour of presenting their elegant entertainment, written expressly for them by Garnet Walch, Esq., entitled

RAINBOW REVELS.

A MEDLEY OF MIRTH, MUSIC, MISCHIEF AND MIMICRY.

English and Irish Medleys, Operatic Scenas, Quartettes, German Songs and Duetts, Scotch Ballads, Guitar Songs and Terpsichorean Duetts.

Doors open at 8½ o'clock; performance to commence at 9. Carriages may be ordered at 11 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; Gallery, Rs. 2; Pit, Rs. 1. Reserved seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. Box plan now open.

PIANIST—MR. HARCOURT LEE, R. A. M.

H. P. LYONS, Agent, Byculla Hotel.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE S. S. WISTOW HALL, Captain T. COLLIN, will sail TO-DAY for LIVERPOOL.

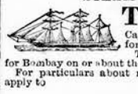
Passengers are requested to be on board not later than 4 p.m.

A Steam Launch will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., for the convenience of Passengers.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th October 1879.

STEAM TO COLOMBO.



THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. RAGUSIN, will be despatched for COLOMBO on the 14th instant.

The same steamer will leave Colombo for Bombay on or about the 25th instant.

For particulars about rates of single and return passages, apply to

J. JANNI. Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, No. 7. Bombay, 9th October 1879.

RAWULPINDEE-ATTOCK RAILWAY.

STEADY MEN, experienced in RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION, may hear of work on applying to COLONEL BONUS, Rawulpindee.

NOTICE.

THE time for RECEIVING TENDERS for the RIGHT of SKINNING DEAD ANIMALS is EXTENDED to 12 Noon on 6th December, 1879.

J. H. GRANT, Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 9th October 1879.

FOR SALE, at the Godown, 25, Apollo Street, Fort—

		Per dozen.
CLARET	St. Julien	Qts. Rs. 9 0
SHERRY	Prince of Wales	„ 22 0
	Good Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
COGNAC	Antonia Peres	„ 23 0
WHISKEY	Pure Old Scotch	„ 20 0
GIN	Finest British	„ 19 8

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Society, and are prepared to issue POLICIES for MARINE INSURANCE on favorable terms.

GADDUM & Co.

7, Church Gate Street.

THE KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the year ending 31st August, 1879, will be PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company on and after FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at the office of the undersigned.

TYABJEE & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 9th October 1879.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY OF RICE, SALT, GHEE, AND DHALL.

VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at the Presidency, on MONDAY, at 12 o'clock Noon, the 13th instant.

Further particulars can be had on application at this office.

H. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Lieut. C.L., Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay Executive Commissariat Office, 8th October 1879.

NOTICE.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned quantities of DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY or other COAL, suitable for Locomotive purposes, delivery to be taken alongside vessel:—

1,000 Tons to be delivered Oct. and Nov., 1879		
500	„	„ December, 1879
500	„	„ January, 1880
500	„	„ February „
500	„	„ March „

Tenders will be received by the undersigned at his Office, No. 1, Hornby Row, up to Noon of the 16th instant, and the lowest or any may not be accepted.

THOS. WOOD, Port Storekeeper for State Railways.

Bombay, 9th October 1879.

TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES—TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE Undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also telegraph payments at current rates of Exchange, to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport, as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at the cost of one word. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

A pro forma *appositious* telegram will be sent to any address to illustrate and explain the system, and to show the great saving made by sending messages through this Agency.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.'S ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY, 28, Apollo Street, Bombay, and 27, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. (NO. 31)

BAY OF BENGAL—COAST OF BURMA.

RANGE OF VISIBILITY OF LIGHT EXHIBITED FROM KRISHNA SHOAL LIGHT-VESSEL.

INFORMATION has been received from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma that since the small light-vessel *Colombo* has replaced the light-vessel *Star* (moored off the Krishna Shoal, Gulf of Martaban), the light exhibited is reported as being visible barely 8 miles in clear weather.

The height of the light above the sea is now 20 feet.

A *blue* light every half-hour, and a *maroon* at the intermediate quarter hours, will continue to be exhibited from the light-vessel as heretofore.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.), Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 29th Sept. 1879.

This Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos.	821, 830, 705, and 748.
„	Light list for 1879.
Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos.	134 and 15d.
„	Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 498.
„	Light List for 1879.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel, Secretary to Government of Bombay, Marine Department.

SULPHATE OF QUINO CINCHONINE.

THE Crystalizable Alkaloids of Indian Cinchona Bark in which uniformity of composition is ensured by the test of optical neutrality.

Molecular Rotation, $[\alpha]\ j = o$

It may be relied on as a substitute for Sulphate of Quinine, which it is extensively displacing in medical practice. It is much superior to the Government Febrifuge.

Per Ounce Rs. 3-12.

Wholesale quotations special,

D. S. KEMP & Co., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FISHING TACKLE SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, Sodon, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plaited Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters. 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue):—

No. 2	Plain Glass, of the favorite pattern, complete set for 12 persons				Rs. 117	half set Rs. 53
2a	Ditto	ditto	th nest glass, very superior	„ „	142	„ 63
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern			„ „	168	„ 71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright			„ „	160	„ 72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved			„ „	161	„ 72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes			„ „	198	„ 83

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns:—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.

Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c., &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches				Rs. 4 to 10
Ditto	ditto	with foot	ditto ditto	„ 5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass red and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches				„ 8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc				„ 25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc.,				from 40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved				„ 3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain				per dozen from 8
Ditto	Engraved			„ from 10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LETTS'S DIARIES, DIARIES, DIARIES, FOR 1880.

THE above now ready and can be had from the undersigned, of all shapes and sizes.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

30, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES who has had twenty years' experience in the business at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE, AND MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL SORTS.
A LARGE SELECTION OF PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
EYE-PRESERVERS—NEUTRAL-TINTED AND COLOURED.
FANCY SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, TOOTH BRUSHES, ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS AND BANDAGES.
A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

YIELDS in Medicinal excellence to no imported preparation whatever. An experience of twenty-five years has demonstrated its sovereign remedial properties in Headaches, Biliousness, Febrile attacks, and all complaints arising from sluggish functional action.

GOOD CONDITION ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-4. Per Dozen Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER,

CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE, UXBRIDGE HOUSE, No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND LORD, SHIRTMAKERS, HOSIERS & OUTFITTERS.

HAVE the pleasure to inform their customers in Bombay and the Mofussil that they have just received and opened their New Stock for

SEASON 1879-80.

Each Department of their Establishment is now filled with the Newest and Best Goods obtainable from the Home Markets.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

French Cambrics; Oxford Cloths; Wove Flannels; Silk and Wools; Spun Silks, &c., &c.; all of the newest designs.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Coatings of the best Manufacture and the Newest Styles; Angola and Cheviot Suitings; Fancy Trouserings; Vestings; Riding Cords and Whip Cords; Blue Serges; India Tweeds; Drills and Hollands of all kinds.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

New, Plain and Fancy Cotton Socks in great variety; Plain and Fancy Merino Socks; India Gauze Banians, Pants, Bathing Drawers, &c &c.; Polo and Football Jerseys; Stout Scotch Lambswool Drawers and Under-Vests; Cardigan Jackets,

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Lincoln and Bennett's best Silk Dress Hats and Drab Felt ditto; Black, Drab and Brown Felt Hats for evening wear, of the best quality and most fashionable shapes.

Regulation Helmets; Hunting Helmets; Pith Helmets; Tweed Hats and Caps for travellers in great variety.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

Scarfs and Ties of all the newest designs and colours; Collars; Pocket Handkerchiefs; Braces; White Kid Gloves; Perfumery, &c., &c.

TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, ETC.

Overland Trunks; Railway Portmanteaus; Cabin Bags; Rug Straps; Gladstone Bags; Solid Leather Portmanteaus; Courier Bags; Air Tight Cases; Hat Boxes, &c., &c.

A. and L. respectfully invite an inspection of the above.

Our Illustrated Catalogue, Patterns and instructions for Self-Measurement forwarded on application.

ASQUITH AND LORD, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.....MR. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE D

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, 1879.

Consols yesterday were still quoted at 98 and French Rentes at 116⅞, but Esfaced Rupee Paper, Four per cent. has advanced from 76½ to 77⅛, and Fours-and-a-half from 82 to 83¼.

[illegible] FROM THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

The following is the substance of an article in the [illegible] of the 29th ult.:—

The rate of discount in the open market on 3 months' bills being still quoted at 1, and on 6 months' at 1½ per cent. per annum. Exchange on London in Paris has advanced from Frs. 25·30½ to Frs. 25·31 per £.

In the London General Produce markets, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged. Linseed is steady with an advance of 6d. in Calcutta ex-Warehouse; Rapeseed firm at unchanged prices. Metals are unchanged.

The Manchester Piece Goods market Reuter says is firm owing to the advance in Cotton, but buyers operate sparingly. This agrees to a certain extent with private advices although the latter indicate a more active business, for this port at least, than Reuter.

The upward movement in Cotton in Liverpool still continues, Americans having advanced 1-16d. yesterday, although Surats were unchanged, the day's sales being put at 12,000, of which 1,000 were Surats. The scarcity of American can scarcely fail, however, to turn the attention of the trade to Surats, and we still adhere to the opinion that prices may advance materially before the end of the month.

In New York yesterday ready Mid. Uplands advanced from 10·7-16 to 10¾, and January shipment from 10·19 to 10·25 cents. per lb. Receipts at the ports yesterday were moderate, and the comparison with the two previous seasons now stands as follows:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Wednesday's Receipts.....	21,000	25,000	19,000
Five days' do.	110,000	97,800	69,200
Total since 1st Sept.....	520,000	472,300	221,100

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts yesterday, Rs. 31,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta and Rs. 36,000 to Bombay, at an average of 1s. 8d. per rupee, tenders at that rate on both places receiving 18 per cent. of the amounts applied for. This is 3-16d. per rupee higher than last week and rather better than was generally anticipated here yesterday. Bar Silver in sympathy has advanced from 51 11-16d. to 52d. per oz.—at which it is equivalent to about 1s. 8d. per rupee—and Reuter reports that there is an active demand for the metal for the East. So far as Calcutta and Bombay are concerned the extent of export business doing at present would scarcely necessitate large importations of silver; but we hear it reported that an improvement has taken place in the Silk market at home, which may eventuate in China becoming a buyer of silver. However that may be, there can be no doubt that the position of the market at home is undoubtedly strong, and although the upward movement comes somewhat earlier than we anticipated, it is quite possible it may be maintained until a more active export trade on this side lends it a further upward impetus.

Exchange opened this morning with a very firm appearance at an advance of 1-16d. to 3-32d. all round, and it seemed generally anticipated that advices from Calcutta would be such as to induce a further rise. No telegrams, however, came to hand until late in the day, and then being somewhat contradictory, no change has taken place. Only a very moderate business has been done here to-day; buyers, as a rule, holding for an additional rise, whilst the Banks, although willing sellers forward at an advance of 1-32d. per month, have declined to anticipate a rise in greater degree although unwilling at the same time to buy for future delivery. Closing quotations for ready bills are:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 1-32d.	per Rs.
Ditto 3 months' sight..	1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Credits, 2 ,, ,,	... 1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	.....1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	.....2·13½	,,

On Calcutta there are sellers of demand at ⅛, but buyers hold for 1-16 per cent. premium; 60 days' sight we still quote at ⅛ discount.

Government Paper is firm although not quotably higher. We quote 5 per Cts., Rs. 93½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100¼; small pieces ¼ better.

The Share Market is firm but not active. Bank of Bombay, remain steady at Rs. 670, and Press and Land Shares are unaltered. Spinning and Weaving Companies are firm, and we quote an advance of Rs. 5 per share in Dhurrumsey, Great Eastern and Oriental, and Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit.

Cotton is firmer owing to the Liverpool news, and for ready old Cotton sellers are asking an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy; but with the exception of some purchases for the local mills, we have not heard of anything being done. For New Crop Comras, December delivery, there has been an enquiry at Rs. 210 per candy for Good, without finding sellers.

Seeds.—Linseed is quiet at unaltered rates, and Rapeseed is dull at nominal values. For New Gingelly the enquiry is active and Rs 43½ per candy has been paid for ready.

Freights are quiet and unchanged. For Liverpool there is next to nothing doing and for the Mediterranean ports there is no change.

Piece Goods remain very steady and from the Bazaar clearances are going on at the rate of about 300 packages per diem, while a fair enquiry prevails to arrive, assisted by the improvement in Exchange.

Coals are very firm, but we have not heard of any fresh business, either on the spot or to arrive, although there are several buyers in the market.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.]	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	670
Bank of Madras	60,000	80	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India,	37,320	625	312-10	6 do	110

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	4,000	1,000	all	15 p.s	845
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s	117
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s	350
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited ...	6,000	1,440		15 p.s	180

PIXLEY AND ABELL'S CIRCULAR.

27, Old Broad Street, London, 18th Sept. 1879.

Gold amounts continue to arrive from France, but the demand for America has not been sufficiently active to absorb the whole; consequently about £235,000 has been sent into the Bank, and £96,000, in Double Eagles, have been withdrawn for the States. We have received since our last—£35,400 from the West Indies; £17,770, from the Brazils; £50,000, from India; total £103,270. The P. and O. Steamer takes £40,000, in Sovereigns, to Alexandria.

Silver.—The market continues firm at 51⅝d. The demand is for India, and is large enough to absorb all arrivals; these, however, are not of importance, and but little Silver is now coming forward. The arrivals since the 11th inst. have been £19,820 from America; £45 000 from the Pacific; £16,400 from the West Indies; total £81,220. These amounts were placed at 51⅛d. per oz. standard. The P. and O. steamer takes £129,000 to-day to Bombay.

Mexican Dollars.—A considerable amount has come to hand during the week by the American, French, and West India steamers, the total being about £235,000. The consignments that were for sale were placed at 50¼d. per oz., showing a slight reduction from the rate previously current, and at this price the Coin can be converted into Bar Silver.

The steamer leaving to-day, takes £39,360 to China and the Straits.

Exchange on India for Banks Drafts at 60 days' sight is 1/7⅛ per Rupee. 35 lakhs of Rupees of India Council Bills were allotted yesterday as follows:—

To Calcutta.....	Rs. 33,60,000	average rate, 1/7 813.
Bombay.....	90,000	,, 1/7 816.
Madras	40,000	,, 1/7 875.

Applications on all three Presidencies at 1/7 13-16 per Rupee receive 8 per cent. Tenders for 35 lakhs of Rupees of these Bills will be received on 24th inst. The latest quotations of Exchange from the East for Bank Bills at four months' sight are, from Bombay and Calcutta, 1/8 to 1/8 1-16 per Rupee; from Hong Kong, 3/8¾ per Dollar; and from Shanghai, 5/1 per Tael.

QUOTATIONS FOR BULLION.

	Gold. s.	d.	s. d.	
Bar Gold, Fine.....	77	9	—	per oz. std.
Bar Gold, Refinable	77	10½	—	per oz. std.
Spanish Doubloons.....	73	0	—	per oz.
South American Doubloons..	73	8½	—	per oz.
United States Gold Coin.....	76	3½	to 76 6	per oz.
German Gold Coin.....	76	3½	—	per oz.

	Silver. d.	
Bar Silver, Fine.....	51⅝	per oz. std. last price.
Bar Silver containing 5 grains Gold.....	52	— per oz. std. do.
Cake Silver.....	55 11-16	— per oz.
Mexican Dollars.....	50¼	per oz.
Chilian Dollars.....		— per oz.

Quicksilver, £6-5-0. Discount, 3 per cent.

EXPORT OF SILVER TO INDIA, CHINA, AND THE STRAITS.

Year.	From Southampton. India.	China.	Straits.	Total.	From Venice.	From Mar-seilles.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1871	1651290	1383465	677118	3711873		
1872	2946397	1523919	1784305	6254621		
1873	4303390	768416	1308870	6480676		
1874	3949030	1658855	1484851	7092736		
1875	2120390	723994	87-190	3714404		
1876	7283605	1737757	758461	9420823	£840966	£652664
1877	12917915	1764875	1484433	15867223	392450	747785
1878	3357056	1479819	931698	5768573	12000	159010
1879	3085500	633974	766230	4335704	....	10000
Corresponding period last year.	2854550	1432941	702223	4989614	....	159010

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Blair Hall, 1,291 tons, Captain R. Watson, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The ship Arrow, 130 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 150 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. [illegible], Commander [illegible], sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

The Barque Edmund Gabrielle, 278 tons, Captain L. Lechaux, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (12th September), with a cargo of 4,898 bags sugar and 252 packages date, and seven deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, Captain H. B. Smith, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Mrs. Hogg and child, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Lieut. G. R. Phillips, Major O. Probyn, Mr. G. Yardley, Mrs. Wheatley and two children, Mrs. Bristow, Col. Sherwell, Major Rivet-Carnac, Capt. Radcliff, Capt. Hogg, Mr. Grant and four children, one native aide-de-camp, Mr. and Mrs. Dolz, 31 Commissariat officers, Mr. Mirza Esmail Munshee and 136 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	Edmund Gabrielle..	Lechaux	Mauritius, Sept 12.
	Sirdhana (s)	Ker	Calcutta, Sept 22.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	Speke Hall (s).....	Brond	Kurrachee.
	Ethiopia (s).....	Smith	P. Gulf via Kurrachee, Coast and Cutch.
	Arrow (s)	Baker.....	

The following vessel obtained her port clearance yesterday:—Ship Blair Hoyle, Watson, for Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Chindwara, for Coasts and Calcutta. Steamer Oorun, for Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 5 Japan (s)..... Gardner .....Hongkong, Sept 17.
Helen Pembroke ...Fishwick ..... ——, June 24.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 5.—Steamers Roma, Asia and Maharaja. Ship Talisman.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japan—From Hongkong—Mrs Gardner, Mr Wilson, and Mr Allison.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Helen Pembroke—17th July, Wytonga from London in Lat 16-15 N, Long 25-52 W. 28th August, Atma for Adelaide and Hamodias for New Zealand in Lat 3-33 S, Long 27-55 E.

MADRAS.

Oct. DEPARTURE.

6 Purulia(s)..... ..... Negapatam.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Mongolia, for Calcutta, Oct 7:—From Madras—Major Samuels, Major Campbell, Mr and Mrs Inglis and child.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 9.

From Liverpool.

Macedonia s—9 boxes clocks and time-pieces, Rogers and Co. Escurial s—40 cases gingerwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee. Speke Hall s—403 bundles Hoop iron, Joseph Soares and Co; 50 cases copper sheets brazier, Ben, Ashly and Co; 6 cases umbrellas, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

From London.

Ben Lodi s—12 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Lord of the Isles s—1 qr c sk sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
St George s—45 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Dewa Gungadhur—40 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Bengal s—38 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.
Teheran s—14 cases gin, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 1 cases printed books, Hormusjee Sorabjee; 2 cases printed books, Thacker and Co; 77 boxes bar silver (Rs 200,000), The Bank of Bombay, 250 casks cement, B B and C I Ry Co.
Foluce s—96 cases brandy, P S Pochajee.

From Marseilles.

Singapore s—50 cases brandy, J J de Souza.

From Bordeaux.

Assiria s—125 cases brandy, J J de Souza.
Manilla s—60 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.
Australia s—29 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 9.

For Liverpool.

Ellen Bates—75 bales rags, Nathoo Soondurjee; 265 cwt coir ropes, 65 cwt coir yarn, Nanjee Govundjee.
Wistow Hall s—75 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee; 105 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 26 bales wool, Lillachur Topun; 52 bales cotton, Booth and Co; 26 bales wool, Finlay, Muir and Co.

For London.

Travancore s—12 cases handkerchief, Rambhoy Gyenchund; 2 cases shawls, David Sassoon and Co.

For Constantinople.

Media s—23 packages cocoanuts, H M Ebram and M Jaffer.

For Trieste.

Media s—64 bales skins, 1 bale carpet, Janmahomed Megjee.

For Hongkong.

Adria s—140 cwts broken glass, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 175 cwts broken glass, Megjee Jewan; 125 cwts resin, F Moosabhoy; 11½ cwts red raisins, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 25 bales twist, Lallbhoy Chotoo; 25 bales twist, Mahomed Oomer and Co; 10 bales twist, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 17 bales twist, Ebram Noordin; 51 cwt sena leaves, Hajee Abdool Esmail and Co; 30 cases broken glass, Teja Hurjee.
Teheran s—275 cwts dry dates, Remoobhoy; 10 packages cloves, 60 cwts khis-kis and 25 cwts raisin, Sallaybhoy Jafferbhoy; 19 cases bath-tubs and 3 cases fishines, Yazeer Thawer; 64 bales twist, Curse-jee Bomanjee and Co; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 10 bales twist, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 61 bales twist, E L Moolchund; 133 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 19 bales twist, Sorabjee Framjee.

For Yokohama.

Teheran s—38 cwts gum, Tyebally Jafferbhoy.

For Shanghai.

Teheran s—39 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

HIGH COURT.—October 10.

[Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.]

For Judgment.

36-79—Shapurjee and T—Jadowjee Gopal and others vs Jaitha Shamjee and another—Craigie, L and O.
To speak to the minutes of decree.
174-78—Shapurjee and T—Hurjiwandass Nanjee vs Khooshal Nanjee and another—Ardeshir and H.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

Motion.

512-79—Tyabjee and S—Munchershaw Bezunjee vs Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and another—Smith and F—Part heard.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

2664-77—Bhaishunker and D—The Gujarat S and W Co. vs—Patel Girdhardi Dulputram and another—Remington, H and C. Part heard.

Long Cause.

322-79—In person (a pauper) Ruckmai vs Succoobai—Bhaishunker and D—To fix a day for hearing.

For a consent order.

Tyabji and S—for Sittaram Gunputrao, son of the lunatic.—In the matters of Act XXXIV of 1858 and in the matter of the lunacy of Gunputrao Venkajee—Mathoorabai, Petitioner—Shamrao F.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 8.

Dyke, Captain, Staff, on duty, from Mhow.
Mulrevan, Surg, on sick leave, from Secundrabad.

October 9.

Carleton, Surg, on duty, from Deesa.
Cooke, Captain, 29th Regt. on duty, from Mhow.
Kinder, Captain, 9th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.
Davies, Lieut, 9th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.
Briggs, Lieut, 9th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.
Park, Lieut, 9th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.
Bishop, Lieut, 9th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—October 9.

Hogg, Captain, Brigade Major, on leave, to Kurrachee.
Dyke, Captain, Staff, on duty, to Surat.
Scudeller, Col, R E, on duty, to Belgaum.
Phillipps, Lieut, 19th Bombay N I, on duty, to Pishin Valley.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 9.)

Military Department.

The following appointments are made:—

Brigadier-General S B B Burrows, recently nominated to the Command of a Brigade for service, will, on completion of his period of service on the Staff as Quarter Master General, continue to officiate in that appointment until further orders.

Lieut-Col B H Pottinger, Assistant Quarter Master General of Division, to officiate as Deputy Quarter Master General during the absence of Lieut-Col Hogg on special duty under the Government of India, or until further orders.

Major J Jopp, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, is appointed as Assistant Quarter Master General of Division in succession to Lieut-Col Pottinger.

Captain R Mellis, Staff Corps, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General in succession to Major Jopp.

Colonel S De B Edwardes, Commandant, 2nd Regiment P W O Grenadiers N I, to be Director of Transport on the line between Deesa and Quetta.

The undermentioned Officers are granted special leave for two years under the provisions of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Public Works Department of 3rd September:—

Major E D'O Twemlow, R E, Executive Engineer, Kolhapur.
Major A T Mander, R E, Executive Engineer, Khandesh.
Major M J Moriarty, Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan.

Surgeon-Major Colvill's services are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The services of Lieut C R Phillipps, Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The services of Major E W. Trevor, 2nd Class Deputy Collector in Sind and Acting Collector of Shikarpur, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps:—

Lieut-Col W St Lucien Chase, 15th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 28th N I.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut-Col:—

Staff Corps.—Major Gregory Colquhoun Grant.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are ordered:—

Sub-Conductor A Foley to be Conductor; Store Sergeant (Acting Sub-Conductor) J Lacey to be Sub-Conductor.

Sub-Conductor J Stirton to be Acting Conductor, and Store Sergeant Gale Allen to be Acting Sub-Conductor.

Mr H T Ferguson is permitted to re-sign his Commission as Captain in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

The Hon Sir M R Westropp, Kt, Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Messrs Woodhouse and A M Phillips have reverted to their respective appointments of 1st and 2nd Assistants to the Political Agent, and Captain E P Stace and Mr F S V Fitzgerald have respectively delivered over and received charge of the appointment of Acting 3rd Assistant to the Political Agent.

Mr R V Hearn, Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor at Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, and Mr F A Little is appointed to officiate during his absence.

Educational Department.

Mr W Webb, Government Professor of Law, is granted leave of absence without pay for one month.

Revenue Department.

Mr G Gladstone Turner, Acting Second Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year.

Major G Cousemaker, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Major W Cockburn, R E, who has been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for transport duty, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following acting appointments:—

Colonel C F Boulton to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District of Shikarpur and District Magistrate Shikarpur.

Mr T Hart-Davies to act as Manager of Encumbered Estates in Sind.

Mr E H Hearn, Assistant Superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, is promoted from the Second to the First Grade of Assistant Superintendent.

Mr H A Acworth to act as Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments till further orders.

Surgeon H B Briggs, General Duty, Presidency Division, has been appointed to perform the civil medical duties, Surat, during the absence of Surgeon-Major Joynt.

The services of Surgeon J W Clarkson are placed at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

Public Works Department.

Colonel W W Goodfellow, C B, R E, having reported his return from furlough, will resume his appointment as Superintending Engineer, Southern Division.

Colonel J M Gwyer, R E, on relief, will act as Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

Colonel J B Maunsell, R E, is appointed Executive Engineer, Nasik.

[illegible] managed by the most ingenious and thrifty nation in the world—a nation that can make something out of nothing [illegible] delivered over and received charge of the Dhulia District Jail.

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, will RESUME his PROFESSIONAL VISIT to BOMBAY, on or about the 22nd of October. Notice of which will previously be announced.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, TELEGRAMS, and PARCELS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot reach the Bombay Secretariat by 12 NOON on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, should be sent to Government House, Gunesh Khind, till further orders.

G. H. R. HART,
Acting Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
Secretariat, Bombay, 7th October 1879.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.
New Moon.....15th, 8h. 0·2 m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H·M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Oct.					
Fri. 10	.....	5 54	5 40	6 33 m	0 49 m
				6 29 a	...
Sat 11	.....	5 54	5 39	7 42 m	0 49 m
				7 7 a	1 7 a
Sun. 12	18th Sunday after Trinity.	5 55	5 38	8 42 m	2 16 m
				9 6 a	3 59 a
Mon. 13	.....	5 55	5 37	9 24 m	3 14 m
				9 54 a	3 38 a
Tues. 14	English mail expected.	5 55	5 36	9 59 m	3 58 m
				10 37 a	4 15 a
Wed. 15	.....	5 56	5 35	1 32 a	4 38 m
				11 19 a	4 52 a
Th. 16	.....	5 56	5 35	11 11 m	5 20 m
					5 32 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

YOUNG—NUGENT—October 9th, at St. Paul's Church, Poona, by the Rev. J. Higgins, Henry Pottinger Young, Bombay Staff Corps, to Sara, only daughter of J. Nugent, Esq., M. D., 14, Rutland Square, Dublin.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS

DOWNING—October 3rd, at Purneah, the wife of C. Y. Downing, Esq, Zemindar, of a daughter.
HUME—Sept-mber 17th, at Moolan, the wife of the Rev. C. W. Hume, M.A., Chaplain of Moolan, of a son.
SHEW—September 30th, at Calcutta, the wife of G. H. A Shew, Permanent Way Inspector, of a son.
VANRENEN—October 4th, at Sutna, the wife of Captain J. P. D. Vanrenen, 5th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.
WHITE—October 1st, at Darjeeling, the wife of W. Hanbury White, Royal Engineers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CATANIA—STROYAN—October 4th, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. F. Orton, A.M., Chaplain of Lucknow, George Frederick McLeod Catania, to Ada Stuart Hume, daughter of the late Stuart Stroyan, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, Oudh.

DEATHS.

THEOPHILUS—October 4th, at Casemode, Madras, William, the infant son of Rev. Arthur Theophilus, aged 15 days.
WESTLAND—September 3th, at Darjeeling, Donald Ross, infant son of T. Westland, C. S., aged 16½ months.
WALTON—September 30th, at Baroghcherah, Malish, Florence Mary, infant daughter of C. B. Walton, Esq., aged 1 year.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1879.

From the telegram published this morning, it will be seen that the question as to whether General Roberts is to meet with any resistance at Kabul has at last been answered. On the morning of the 8th instant, our cavalry scouting parties returned to camp with the information that large bodies of the enemy, both troops and city people, were moving out of Kabul, and in a short time the heights in front were seen to be lined with men who mean to contest the further progress of our forces At the same time the hills on either flank were occupied by parties of Ghilzais, who were doubtless there with the intention of falling upon our retreating troops should they be worsted in the coming contest. The enemy were at once attacked in front by a wing of the 92nd Highlanders, one hundred men of the Pioneers with guns, while a flanking movement was executed under General Baker in person, with the 72nd Highlanders, Goorkhas and Punjab Native Infantry. These tactics were com pletely successful, the heights were carried, and the enemy driven off the ground in confusion suffering a heavy loss. Our casualties were few The Bala Hissar is said to be occupied by the mutineer troops, and unless the first defeat has cowed them, severe fighting may be neces sary before they can be driven out. From the fact that the city people took part in the fight it is evident that our troops may yet have hard work to go through before Kabul is thoroughly brought under our control. General Roberts hopes that the country will quiet down now that resistance is seen to be hopeless, but he has to admit that much excitement prevails both in the city and neighbourhood. In short, it is evident that were we to meet with the slightest reverse, the whole country would rise *en masse*—even the Ghilzais, who were supposed to be with us, manifesting signs of attacking and giving trouble, should opportunity offer. But General Roberts is evidently conducting the campaign with deliberation and prudence, and nothing is being left to chance. The result is certain, and in a couple of days we ought to hear that the work of retribution has commenced, and that the murderers of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his companions are being hunted down. Further speculation as to the probable course of events would at present be useless. We can only await intelligence as to the subsequent progress of the army, for until Kabul is actually under our guns, it will not be possible to say whether the fighting is at an end, or whether it has only begun.

The emasculation of the Executive is a work that goes merrily on in Madras. We never take up a Madras newspaper without reading of what the Benighted call "bolts from the blue;" but the less classical—abolition of appointments. The Scriptural saying about one being taken and another left would seem to be not at all inapplicable to Madrasees in the financial crisis through which they are now passing, and the correlative sentence of two women grinding at the mill may be taken as an admonition to the wives of those persons who are threatened with speedy "reduction." Why Madras should display such extraordinary zeal as she does in the business of retrenchment is a question. The other Presidencies, in view of the Afghan war, and of its possible eventualities, are content to postpone measures tending towards administrative weakness as long as possible, but Madras is in haste to cheapen her executive, and it is to be hoped that the Southern Presidency may never have cause to lay to heart the old adage that the more haste there is the worse the speed.

The Europeans in the Madras Presidency, in comparison with old times, are a mere handful. Nevertheless, the number, small as it is, is being daily reduced. The Judicial Department, the Engineer's department, grow small by degrees, and to the gubernatorial mind, beautifully less, and many other Departments are alike menaced with reduction or extinction. Natives, where practicable, will be thrust into offices of great responsibility and importance, it is said, and the experiment would seem about to be tried whether there is sufficient backbone in the native character to support that of government which the European—Atlas like—has stru[illegible] under so long and so well. But when a firm dismisses half its employes, and works only "half time," the world does not give the firm much credit for either solvency or strength, so it is not very astonishing if people think no more highly of public than of private measures having a tendency to lower the Executive rather than to raise it. It is true that in Madras an immense importance has been attached to the value of the higher education for the natives. One section of Madrasees are actually proud of the typical Bachelor of Arts, or as the natives call him, the "Bee Yea." They think they see in that stuffed and crammed biped, the *rara avis in terris nigroque similima lygno*; and their admiration for the creation of their own happy fancies is as ardent as that of any old woman for her first born. Education is the faith of that party. By its aid they hope to [illegible] county of Buckingham, and I defy any one to say that any of his tenants contracted themselves out of it. (Laughter.) To turn the blackamoor white, and to cause the leopard, scholastically, to change his spots; nevertheless, extreme views, although promising, are ever regarded with some distrust, and it is no imputation upon the sagacity of the section referred to, to say that there is quite as large a portion of Madrasees who have no confidence in the educationists and their "Hindu cheap "labour." The views of the latter section are well represented by Colonel Malleson's preface to his work, "Final French Struggles in "India." The Colonel, there referring to native administration, and native executive in India during the old times, observes:—"We "can see how intrigue ruled supreme; how "moral character went for nothing; how "audacity, recklessness, corruption, always tri- "umphed; how, combined in one man, they "were irresistible. The sense entertained by "the natives themselves of the condition of "life and property at that period is clearly "shown in the proverb which has survived in "some parts to the present day; 'the buffalo "'is to the man who wields the bludgeon.' In "my humble opinion, formed after a service in "India of thirty-five years, during which time "I have mixed freely and on the most intimate "terms with the natives, the seventy odd years "which has intervened between the battle "of Laswaree and the present day have wrought "no considerable change in the character of the "people. Not that amongst them there have "not been, and are not men of the highest "moral character; whose friendship is an honor, "who know what is right, and act up to that "knowledge. But these men form an incon- "siderable minority. *In a time of confu- "sion they would be swept away.*" And certainly anyone who ponders over the sentence we have italicised, and who admits its justice, must consider that one section of Madrasees has some grounds for distrusting the theories of another. Individually, the spectacle presented by the "Bee Yea" is both curious and gratifying. It is pleasant to see the cultivated Hindu enjoying himself at the theatre and commenting, "with good emphasis," upon the last London play. We can take the same interest in him, almost as in a pottle of strawberries grown artificially out of season, or some asparagus forced into gigantic dimensions; but a fatherly, an educationist's interest in him is necessary in order to desiderate him as a ruler. When he is considered in the light of "one of the minority," who, by his weakness and indecision of character, might despatch a number of Europeans in India "over to the majority," this artificial product of our statesmen's benign, perhaps post prandial moments, is no longer so attractive, and on the principle that charity begins at home, persons *will* inquire, "where on earth is the use of him?" However, if the proceedings which are now stimulating Europeans in the Madras Presidency to excessive activity of anticipation continue, there can be little doubt that, at all events, *temporary* uses of the well stuffed "Bee Yea" will be made apparent. He will sit in the seats of the scornful. He will occupy their garden houses. He will draw perhaps half their salaries, and he will replant the pagoda tree for his own satisfaction. In a few years' time there will be the same cry for European officers in the Civil Service as there is at present for European officers in the army when a new departure in organisation will be taken from perhaps the last European left in the Carnatic. This is the way our Indian roundabout revolves—one day the European up, the next the native; but what real economy can come from the see-saw we must leave the Madras Government to determine; though Madras is probably not so much responsible in this business as the Government of India,—a Government which seems to reserve all its strength for the North of India, and to care very little what becomes of the vigour of the minor Presidencies. We shall probably have to wait a long time to see reductions of Executive strength carried out in Bengal with the same severity as obtains in unhappy Madras, but then it is not everyday one sees a man or a government sitting on a branch and sawing away at the wood between himself and the trunk.

Full details have now been received from General Stewart as to the supplies he will require for the troops under his command. A much larger quantity of stores and materials has been indented for than was at first anticipated, and consequently the Superintendent of the Municipal Workshops has been asked to increase his outturn of carts from one hundred and fifty to two hundred per week. It is calculated that to transport the supplies above the Bolan in proper time, at least forty cart loads must be delivered daily at Quetta, necessitating eighty vehicles being stationed at each stage—on the long road from Sukkur—forty to take on the day's portion and forty to return empty. In all, some fifteen hundred carts will be required, and these are to be constructed as rapidly as possible. It is quite possible that the Supreme Government may come down on Bombay for the second time to demand that the transport so laboriously collected shall be once more delivered up for the northern columns. This, of course, would hamper the Bombay authorities exceedingly, but they would not altogether fear the strain, a calculation having been made that if all the resources of the place were drawn on, and railway and other workshops impressed for the service, from four to five hundred carts a week could be manufactured. All this work is being carried through, quite independent of the preparations for the new railway, which are proceeding with similar energy. Altogether some sixty miles of rails have been already delivered at Sukkur, and the construction of the line will soon be in full progress.

So soon as the Governor arrives at Mittri he will turn northward and will enter the country of the Marri tribe. In the meantime Sir Robert Sandeman has left Quetta, accompanied by surveying officers for a tour in the same province, and will meet the Governor on the Sibi side of Mittri. A strong escort has been told off for the protection of the party, Major Sandeman taking with him about four hundred sepoys and fifty sowars. The little force is none too numerous as the Marris have recently been raiding in the vicinity of Sibi, and a large body of these marauders were reported to be in the neighbourhood a few days ago. At Quetta people were much exercised at the significance of all these preparations, which are really in consequence of Sir Richard Temple's determination to take the new railway if possible on to Pishin. To stop short at Dadur, according to the original intention of the Supreme Government, would be to only half complete the work, and the railway in peace time, would be completely useless. If, however, it should be found practicable to take the line above the Bolan, then there ought to be nothing in the way to prevent its going on the whole distance to Kandahar. Once there, the line would be a most valuable aid to the extension of trade between India, Afghanistan, and Central Asia—so much so that, if cheaply constructed, the undertaking ought to prove fairly remunerative. But with the terminus at Dadur, the trade would not be touched, as having come thus far the kafillas would be certain to continue their journey to Hindustan. When we have a through line from Bombay to Kandahar by way of Palunpore, this city will, among other things, be flooded with fresh peaches, pears, apricots, grapes, and all the other innumerable fruits of Western Afghanistan.

One thousand Bombay horsekeepers were despatched along with the six thousand ponies to Jhelum. These men were obtained from the civil authorities, who were ordered in every district to collect their quota. Bearing in mind the *zoolum* exercised by Bengal commissariat officers last year who forced camel drivers on to Afghanistan in spite of stamped agreements which had stipulated they were not to go beyond Lehri, the Bombay authorities have despatched Captain Becke to Jhelum on special duty to see that none of the Bombay horsekeepers are impressed against their will for service at the front. Captain Becke is ordered to see that every man is returned to his village, and with one thousand undisciplined syces on his hands, we should think that that officer has his work well cut out for him.

We think it may be as well to state that the announcement which we were able to make recently, anent the reductions in the Madras and Bombay armies, was perfectly authentic. The [illegible] cleansing, tonic, and restorative q

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

LIEUT. HAMILTON AND MR. JENKYNS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The late Lieut. Hamilton, killed at Kabul, has been gazetted to the Victoria Cross, to which he had previously been recommended.

The Aberdeen University is to erect a memorial to Mr. Jenkyns, Sir Louis Cavagnari's Secretary.

THE FIGHT NEAR KABUL.

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

An engagement took place on Monday, seven miles from Kabul, when the enemy were dispersed.

Our loss is small—three officers—Captain Young, of 5th Punjab Infantry, a doctor of the 92nd and another killed or wounded. The telegram is not distinct.

(LATEST FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE ADVANCE UPON KABUL.

ROUTE OF THE MUTINEERS.

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

General Roberts from Charasia telegraphs through Shuturgurdan thus:—

CHARASIA, Oct. 6, 8 P. M.

Reconnoitring parties sent out on all roads to Kabul at daybreak this morning, reported that the enemy were advancing in great force from the direction of the city. The parties had to retire, and soon afterwards the high range of the hills intervening between Charasia and Kabul were seen to be crowded with troops and city people, while parties of Ghilzais appeared on the hills running along both flanks of the camp; and reports were received that the road to Zahidabad was threatened, along which General Macpherson was advancing with a large convoy of stores and reserve ammunition. Warning was sent to Macpherson and some assistance in cavalry.

It was absolutely necessary to carry the heights in front before evening.

General Baker was entrusted with this very difficult duty, which he completed in the most admirable manner. He sent a party under Major White, of the 92nd Highlanders, consisting of a wing of that regiment three guns 9:3 R. A., 100 men of the 23rd Pioneers, and two squadrons 5th P. C. to advance by right of gorge. After an obstinate resistance Major White succeeded in driving the enemy off the main hill, and later in the day captured twelve guns.

Our loss were three Highlanders killed, six wounded, and a man of the 5th Punjab Cavalry killed, two wounded, and one 9th Lancers wounded.

General Baker, with the 72nd Highlanders, a wing 5th Goorkhas, 100 5th P. I., and the remainder of the 23rd Pioneers, with four guns number two Mountain Battery, and two Gatlings, made a turning movement to the left and were soon hotly engaged.

He reports that the advance of troops was made to his entire satisfaction, height after height being carried in gallant style. Our loss is Captain Young, 5th Punjab Infantry, and Dr. Duncan, 23rd Pioneers; Lieutenant Ferguson, 72nd Highlanders, wounded, and about seventy men killed and wounded.

The enemy's loss is unknown, but it must have been considerable.

They fled in great confusion and lost two standards.

We have strong pickets posted, as large numbers of Ghilzais are still in the neighbourhood, but I hope to-morrow to be able to march to within a short distance of Kabul.

The Amir states that the Bala Hissar is no longer in possession of people he can trust. His family have moved into the city.

The headmen of Chardeh, a suburb of Kabul, have asked if they may pay their respects to me. Others will probably follow their example, and I am sanguine that the country will quiet down now that people see that opposition is useless, but at present there is very great excitement in the city and country.

Generally received the greatest assistance throughout the day from the army signalling under the direction of Captain Strattan, of the 22nd Regiment.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, Oct 9.

The Board of Trade Returns of exports for the last month (September) show a decided improvement.

DR. BIRDWOOD'S HANDBOOK.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The *Times* has published a memorandum written by Dr. Birdwood, replying, with the permission of Lord Cranbrook (Secretary of State for India), to the attack made by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab on Dr. Birdwood's handbook of the Indian Department at the late Paris Exhibition.

OPENING OF THE HUNGARIAN LEGISLATURE.

VIENNA, Oct. 8.

The Hungarian Legislature was opened to-day by the Emperor of Austria, who in his speech said that the foreign relations of the Austro-Hungarian Empire were friendly.

SPEECH BY SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

In a speech made by Sir Stafford Northcote (Chancellor of the Exchequer) yesterday at Dublin, he said that the massacre of the British Embassy at Kabul necessitated an adherence by the Government to their present policy. England alone, he said, must dominate in the foreign affairs of Afghanistan. He denied that our finances were embarrassed, and said the revenue largely exceeded the actual expenditure of the country. With reference to Irish affairs he strongly deprecated the present agitation.

COUNT ANDRASSY'S SUCCESSOR.

VIENNA, Oct. 9.

Baron d'Haymerle, lately Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Rome, has been appointed Chancellor of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in succession to Count Andrassy.

THE PERUVO-CHILIAN WAR.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Advices have been received from South America, which state that an engagement has taken place between the Chilian and Peruvian Squadrons, resulting in the capture of the Peruvian turret-ship Huascar by the Chilians.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 5¼

The Manchester market has been firm, inspired by cotton, but buyers operate sparingly.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 77¼

4½ per cent. do. 83¾

3 per cent. Consols for account 98

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872 ..... 118½

Bar Silver 52

The sum of about £160,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL ON THE GUJARAT LINE.

We have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, by Mr. Mathew:—

PANJU.	In.	Cts.	VAITARNA.	In.	Cts.
Previously reported ..	74	47	Previously reported ..	67	4
October 3	0	35	October 3	0	0
,, 4	0	30	,, 4	0	0
,, 5	0	14	,, 5	1	80
,, 6	0	6	,, 6	2	50
Total	75	5	Total	70	84

PALGHAR.	In.	Cts.	SHOLVAD.	In.	Cts.
Previously reported ..	70	42	Previously reported ..	58	80
October 3	0	0	October 3	0	0
,, 4	0	0	,, 4	0	0
,, 5	0	0	,, 5	0	2
,, 6	0	4	,, 6	0	0
Total	71	3	Total	59	82

BULSAR.	In.	Cts.	SURAT.	In.	Cts.
Previously reported ...	61	18	Previously reported ...	55	60
October 3	0	0	October 3	0	0
,, 4	0	0	,, 4	0	68
,, 5	0	0	,, 5	0	0
,, 6	0	30	,, 6	0	46
Total	61	48	Total	56	64

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 1-32d.	per Rs.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents 3 months' sight	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
France 3 months' sight	2-13¼	,,

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, accompanied by members of his staff, left Bombay yesterday by the steamer Ethiopia bound to Kurrachee, *en route* to Baluchistan.

IT is officially notified that the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., to act as Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of the Hon. Sir M. R. Westropp, Kt., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

THE necessity for our holding Afghanistan with a strong hand in future is recognised on all sides. The *Statesman* remarks:—It must now be fully acknowledged that the arts of diplomacy—no matter how skilfully they may be exercised—are ineffectual in dealing with the Afghans. For ourselves, we have a deep distrust of "diplomacy" at all times. But with a people like the Afghans, it is mere futility. We are quite prepared to believe that what diplomacy could do to make the policy of the Government a success, Lord Lytton has done. If we desire to sum up in one phrase all the bitter things we have ever said regarding him, it might perhaps be sufficient to call him an accomplished diplomatist. If he has failed, it is not because he has been unskilful, but because no amount of skill could have succeeded. He could no more hold down Afghan independence by means of diplomacy, than he could clear an oak forest with a razor. The blame of failure is not his, but those who set him to the accomplishment of an impossible task. The object was to reduce Afghanistan to real political dependence upon the Government, and to do so rather by diplomacy than by military force. It was necessary to call in military force, but this was only admitted as a necessity, and as soon as the necessity seemed to be removed, recourse was again had to diplomacy; and it was vainly believed that parchment and promises would hold the Afghans, and keep them subject to our will. The mistake has now been too clearly demonstrated; and if the policy of Government still is to retain supreme political control in Afghanistan, it must recognise the truth that this can only be accomplished by the presence of irresistible military force. Call it annexation or by any other name we please, we must either entirely let go our hold of Afghanistan, or keep it in the soldier's iron grasp. We do not suppose that the Government will have the temerity to leave another Envoy in the country exposed to the fate of Sir Louis Cavagnari. If we are to have a representative in Afghanistan, we must have some better security for his safety than a treaty.

THE following curious explanation comes to us through the *Pioneer*:—"Some heedless contemporaries have been circulating a story to the effect that in preparation for the visit to China, which the Viceroy was to have paid but for the renewed trouble in Kabul, a telegraphic line of 140 miles had been laid down at the immense cost of Rs. 24,000 (for ten days only, mind)." The whole foundation for this statement appears to have been that somebody connected with the Viceroy's staff once remarked 'how convenient it would be to have a telegraph line carried out to Chini,' or words to that effect. The arrangement was never even seriously contemplated." We should rather think not, indeed.

A CORRESPONDENT at Quetta writes to a Calcutta paper:—Had Archibald Forbes made such a ride as Jimmy Hills (General Hills, V. C.,) we should have heard a good deal about it. His time as A. A. G. of General Stewart's force, which he was about to start with Major St. John for Astrabad, when the news of the Kabul catastrophe reached us. He telegraphed to General Roberts, who gladly gave General Hills permission to join him, and then started for his ride to Jacobabad. I cannot tell you the distance nor the exact time. But he left Kandahar one day, and the next had reached Darwaza one hundred and eighty miles off, not having stopped for more than two hours on the road. At Darwaza he halted for six hours, then rode on to Jacobabad, a good hundred and eighty miles further, without, I believe, halting for more than a few hours, and Kachi at the present time is a caution.

CAPTAIN C. H. T. MARSHALL, Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has been appointed to succeed Mr. R. Burney as Political Agent to the Chamba State. The Allahabad paper states that the pay of the appointment had been reduced from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,200, rising to Rs. 1,500 by annual increments.

THE latest returns of the salt revenue show a very satisfactory result as ensuing from the recent reductions in the amount of the duty. The total quantity sold up to the 22nd of September was 21 lakhs of maunds, as compared with 17½ lakhs of maunds sold in the corresponding period last year; so that after allowing for the reduced duty the revenue for the period showed an increase as compared with that of the previous year of Rs. 3,83,000.

SOME officials are indeed making strenuous efforts after economy. The Board of Revenue, which has been often accused of not doing work enough in return for its enormous cost, has at length aroused itself, and in the last *Gazette* published the following rule as its quota towards the great work of public retrenchment:—"Many officers always use full sheets of paper to write even the smallest letters, the second half sheet being unused. This is wasteful, and only serves to make files bulky. Half sheets should be used when sufficient. Extra docket sheets, covering letters, should not be put on in despatching offices. Reminders, office memos., returning enclosures, &c., should be written on slips, not on full sized half sheets of paper, and the utmost economy must be exercised in every possible way." Expensive English paper, moreover, is no longer to be used for the vernacular work of courts, and country paper is in all cases to be substituted in its stead.

IT is reported in the Resolution of the local Government on the Forest Administration of British Burma that the experiment of a cinchona plantation in that province does not, all things considered, promise well.

NEWS comes from Persia that a report has been received from Astrabad of the arrival of General Torgukasoff with seven fresh battalions from the Caucasus at Chikishlar. A report has also been received that a landslip had occurred over one of the Russian camps, resulting in the loss of 600 lives; the number given being doubtless from Turkoman sources. It is rumoured, too, that the Russian forces beyond Karikale have met with further severe reverses, but this report has not yet been confirmed.

ANOTHER carbine was stolen from the 11th Bengal Lancers at Nowshera, one day last week. It will be remembered that three were stolen in one night from this regiment while at Mardan toward the end of last month.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* in the Kurrum writes:—The explanation of the firing upon General Roberts and his staff is very simple. A large party of tribesmen cut the telegraph wire near Jajikhana, almost within sight of Karatiga fort, and then laid in ambush for the party sent out to replace the wire. This party was guarded by twelve of the 3rd Sikhs, and no sooner had they reached the point where the line had been cut than they were fired upon from a high-wooded hill on their right. One sepoy was killed at the first volley, and while directing their fire to the hill the men were attacked in rear by some Mangals who had previously crossed the road. Five Sikhs were killed in all, and General Roberts and staff arriving just at this time, they were fired upon as already stated.

THE revenue realised by the Department of Forest Administration in British Burma during the year 1878-79 was only 11¼ lakhs of rupees as compared to 15 2-5 lakhs in the previous twelve months. A resolution of the local Government on the subject attributes this falling away to overstocked and depressed markets and an unfavourable floating season. The decrease in revenue is partly counterbalanced by a decrease of 1¼ lakh in expenditure. There is a surplus of 4 1-5 lakhs of rupees from receipts after deducting disbursements, but the surplus is not due to direct forest agency. The actual value of timber brought to depôt by the Forest Department was less than, but close upon 7 lakhs of rupees; while the disbursements on account of conservancy, working expenses, and establishment amounted to 7 1-5 lakhs. About one-half of the surplus is directly due to the duty levied on *foreign* timber, which can scarcely be viewed as a forest receipt.

THE following letter in Mr. Forbes's most unhappy style, with the accompanying rap over the knuckles, appears in the *Athenæum*. Mr. Forbes should remember—a fact that he often seems to forget—that everybody cannot afford to eat humble pie, even at his suggestion:—

Arts Club, Sept. 16, 1879.

IN your last issue you state that I "contemplate" postponing my lecturing arrangements and proceeding to Afghanistan. The paragraph is so definite as to convey the idea that your statement is made on authority, and the result has been extremely detrimental to me. My lecturing arrangements have been seriously interfered with, correspondence repudiating engagements having poured in on my agent, and the distribution of a circular contradicting your statement has been found necessary.

There seems to me a certain recklessness in the promulgation of an utterly baseless statement such as the one in question, and that in so positive a manner. One would infinitely prefer to be let alone rather than be noticed to one's hurt.

I beg that you will insert this letter in your next issue.

ARCH. FORBES.

*** We regret that our announcement should have interfered with the lecturing engagements of Mr. Forbes. His note contradicts our paragraph more emphatically in appearance than in fact. The contradiction would have been absolute had Mr. Forbes written that he never contemplated, nor ever talked of, proceeding to Afghanistan, either to represent the journal with which he is connected or on his own account. We are sorry, in the interest of the reading public, that Mr. Forbes should have elected not to give the readers of this evening the benefit of his energy and capacity as war correspondent in Afghanistan, and to figure in what is to him the less congenial sphere of the lecture-room.

TOURISTS of all sorts and kinds are now flooding the Scottish Highlands and as usual many of them "rile" the natives with their John Bull ignorance and self-complacent airs of superiority. Says the *Inverness Courier*:—In these days of railways and steamboats an untravelled Englishman of any respectable social position is rarely to be met with, but when found he is often in more than one respect singular. Some time ago one of this class made the following entry in the visitor's book in a West Highland hotel:—"Left London on Tuesday morning, and arrived here safely on Wednesday evening; was never so far out of London before. The people of this hotel are very kind. I am surprised to find the natives all speak English remarkably well, though, of course, with a foreign accent." This entry was evidently made before the London School Board began to teach the geography of Great Britain. In a hotel in the same village the other evening another Englishman turned up who had not previously crossed the Tweed, and who was quite unacquainted with what is no longer the national food of Scotland—porridge and milk. He asked to be supplied with some of this supposed national food. When it was placed before him he inquired how it was to be eaten, whether with a knife and fork, and how the milk was to be disposed of. Having been duly instructed, he fell to, but not finding the dish to his taste, he asked for pepper and vinegar. The addition of these not mending matters, he declared it reminded him of "bamboo sawdust," leaving the astonished landlady to wonder where he had formed an acquaintance with such a delicacy.

THE Edinburgh correspondent of the *Inverness Courier* writes:—Some special interest has been felt in this neighbourhood on the arrival of the terrible news from Kabul, from the circumstance that Lady Cavagnari, wife of the murdered envoy, is at present residing here. She had for a short time been a guest at Parson's Green (once the property of the wealthy family of Mitchell-Innes), now possessed by Mr. Nicolson of the Palace Brewery. Lady Cavagnari had gone to North Berwick, and while there the news had to be broken to her that her husband had fallen a victim to the Afghan people, in whose possible assent to his residence at Kabul he had had so much faith. The preliminary news that trouble had broken out reached the unhappy widow shortly before the Viceroy's confirmatory telegram, addressed to her, came forward. All that the sympathy of a Sovereign and a nation can do has been offered to Lady Cavagnari, but the news has nevertheless come on her with great severity. By the Queen's command, Lord Provost Boyd, as Lord Lieutenant, called on her ladyship, on her return to Parson's Green, to make inquiries as to her condition, and offer what sympathy words might express. It is there is reason to believe that the Queen has not been satisfied with vicarious and official expressions, but has herself shown how deeply she feels for the widowed woman.

"ATLAS" in the *World* writes as follows:—I have received several stories of the state of matters—under Lord Cranbrook's administration—which all suggest that there is a strong desire to keep the British public in the dark on Indian affairs. There has, to be sure, been an improvement in the expedition with which news is delivered from the India Office. A newspaper may now expect to receive a copy of something or other from the Viceroy in less than seven or eight hours after the time in which it might easily be received. But the case stands thus: General Roberts will not allow newspaper correspondents to accompany the army; and the Secretary of State for India at home will not allow the press to receive any information from the army, except what he thinks desirable. It is not curious, of course, that the Secrtary of State for India only thinks it desirable to present for public exhibition the few tints of rose-colour in the events of the outbreak. It is known that the Goverement were last week in possession of a very gloomy picture of the state of affairs in Afghanistan, and that the picture is to be hidden for a while. It is known now that the outbreak is of an extremely serious character, and telegrams, to that effect are in possession of the Minister for India. It is beyond doubt that, when the Secretary for India issued the Viceroy's telegram of military arrangements, other and more important telegrams on the state of affairs in Afghanistan were in the possession of the Government, and were kept and are kept back. But then Parliament is not sitting, and the people are therefore, in the official sense, unrepresented.

MR. J. O. HALLIWELL-PHILLIPPS has just sent to press a small privately printed book on the date of Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," in which he argues that this play could not have been written before 1596. He will give five-and-twenty copies of his tractate to those working members of the New Shakspeare Society who attend its meetings, so that his argument may be discussed at the opening meeting of the new session on the 17th instant.

MAJOR SERPA PINTO's new work, giving the accounts of his great journey across Africa, will, says the *Athenæum*, be entitled "The King's Rifle: from the Atlantic to the Indian Sea, across Unknown Countries, and Discovery of the Great Zambesi Affluents." It will be enriched by numerous woodcuts from Major Pinto's own sketches and photographs, also by about fifteen maps. Editions in French, Portuguese, German, and English are being simultaneously prepared.

AN interesting letter from one of the party on board Lady Burdett Coutts's yacht is published in the *World*, from which we take the following:—"We have been to Gib, Tangiers, Algiers, Tunis, and Corfu, and have stayed enough at each place to see the characteristic points, basking during the middle of the day, and wooing the cool breezes of morning and evening. Henry Irving has a big cabin—there are two, each of them the size of a London third-floor sitting-room—in the fore part of the ship. Irving is greatly interested in all he sees. I never saw so close an observer, and he discovers every good "effect" immediately, whether it be an Arab sheik smoking his pipe, an opening night of Ramazan under a grove in Tunis, or the moon, as we saw it last night, rising right out of the crater of Vesuvius, the silver circle crossed by a column of smoke, and lit by lurid flame out of the mountain's mouth. Mr. Long has not done much sketching. The Baroness herself has kept wonderfully well, and is really, I think, improved in health and spirits by the trip; which greatly rejoices all her friends, who saw what a terrible void Mrs. Brown's death really made in her life, and how it affected her health. We have had magnificent weather all the time, hardly a semblance of a roll; and the moonlight under the bridge have been delightful."

SIR GEORGE MACPHERSON GRANT, Bart., of Ballindalloch, the Liberal candidate, has been returned to Parliament for the combined counties of Elgin and Nairn, in room of Viscount Macduff, raised to the peerage on the death of his father, the Earl of Fife. These counties have always—until the last general election—been looked upon as a strictly Conservative reserve. But at the last election Viscount Macduff, after a gallant fight, wrested the seat from the Conservatives, polling 829 votes against 619 o Colonel Grant, the Conservative candidate, and who had represented that constituency for several sessions of Parliament. At the late election, the Liberal victory was still more decided, the majority having increased by 48. This result is said to be due to the extra-Parliamentary campaign of Mr. Grant Duff in the Elgin Burghs. In Mr. Brodie, of Brodie, the Conservatives had a good candidate—intellectually the better of the two; but his ideas on agricultural subjects did not coincide with those of the tenant farmers of Strathspey. The successful candidate will be the 139th new member who will have taken his seat in St. Stephen's since the general election of February, 1874. His return on the present occasion will leave the political representation of the constituency unaltered, as Lord Macduff was a Liberal. Sir George Grant married, in 1861, Francis Elizabeth, younger daughter of the Rev. Roger Pocklington, vicar of Walesby, Notting hamshire.

BOMBAY.

THE BAND AT THE APOLLO BANDAR.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bandar this evening:—

March	Ruberahl
Overture	Fletow.
Quadrille	Fantasea
Aria	Lucia
Waltz	Indigo
Galop	Van Haus zu Haus
	Herfel.
	Donizetti.
	St. aus.
	Faust.

DEPORTATION.—Fifty poor people were deported from this place on Wednesday last to Kathiawar, of whom 34 were men, 6 women, and 10 children.

POLICE FINES.—The total amount of fines inflicted by the three Presidency Magistrates during the month of September last, was Rs. 7,489, of which amount Rs. 6,526 was recovered.

A MISDEMEANOUR.—Thomas Waters was yesterday fined Rs. 5, or in default to seven days' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for being drunk and disorderly in a tram-car on the previous day.

THEFT.—Ramdin Govind was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing two *dhoturs*, valued Rs. 5, from a shop at the Null Bazaar, the property of Mahomed Hajee Ali. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Kissondass Ramdass was yesterday sentenced by Mr. P. Ryan to three months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing six currency notes of Rs. 10 each, belonging to Goolsherkhan Abdool Raymon.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO THE POLICE.—Mahadoo Appa was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of giving false information of theft to police constable 648 G. with intent to injure one Ramchunder Babajee. He was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Gooculdass Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Shaik Jaffer Shaik Sadools, who died shortly after his admission into that hospital from the effects of excessive drinking. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

RUN OVER BY A TRAM-CAR.—A Coroner's inquest was held at the Gooculdass Tejpal Hospital yesterday on view of the body of Bagee, girl, who died from the effects of the injuries she sustained on Tuesday last by being accidentally knocked down and run over by a tram-car on the Crawford Market Road. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 29th September was Rs. 47,52,423; add silver received during the week, Rs. 12,73,299. The sum of Rs. 9,00,028 in new coin was paid during the week: the balance left was Rs. 51,29,694. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 23,49,130 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 7th Oct., was 444, being 2 less than in the previous week, 130 less than the total of the week ending 8th Oct., 1878, and 9 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 326 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 33·64. There were 169 deaths from remittent fever, being 36 more than in the previous week and 6 less than in the same period last year. There were 6 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 14 in the week previous. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were last week 33, 21, and 26 respectively, as compared with 51, 35, and 44 last year. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return:—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."

DACOITY AGAIN—Another dacoity took place on Tuesday night at the village of Worra Boolie, in the Haweli taluka, the decoits plundering the house of a Marwarree. They were more than fifty in number, well armed, and had an affray with the villagers, in which several of the latter were wounded.—*Poona Observer.*

THE RESTRICTION IN THE POONA CITY.—The order which was issued to the inhabitants of the city by the local authorities not to stir out from their houses after nine o'clock has been modified. From Tuesday last the prohibitory hour has been fixed at eleven o'clock. And so the dwellers in the city are very fortunate. We do not know how long this restriction will continue; but it is said, there is a paucity of the guardians of the peace, why not in that case allow the residents as before to stroll at all hours of the night? If thieves and other evil disposed persons were aware of the cancellation of the obnoxious order, they would no doubt be prevented from carrying on their depredations; for not long after the restriction was placed, we had to chronicle the occurrence of more than a dozen robberies in the city.—*Id.*

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th September, 1879, was 33,084 maunds, and in money Rs. 13,096. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1878 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 27th Sept., 1879.	Week ending 28th Sept., 1878	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 1,429	Mds 1,104	Mds 325	...
Amount	Rs. 585	Rs. 700	...	Rs. 115
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 34,225	Mds 97,132	...	Mds 62,907
Amount	Rs. 7,115	Rs. 28,737	...	Rs. 21,617
GRASS—				
Weight	Mds. 11,637	Mds. 7,651	Mds 3,988	...
Amount	Rs. 931	Rs.	Rs. 800	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	...	Mds 918	...	Mds 918
Amount	...	Rs. 2,436	...	Rs. 2,436
PIECE GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 3,907	Mds 3,270	Mds 637	...
Amount	Rs. 3,911	Rs. 3,025	Rs. 886	...
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 31,766	Mds 6,328	Mds 25,538	...
Amount	Rs. 9,830	Rs. 1,218	Rs. 8,618	...
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 3,613	Mds 5,315	...	Mds 1,702
Amount	Rs. 1,378	Rs. 1,351	Rs. 27	...
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 2,602	Mds 6,022	...	Mds 3,420
Amount	Rs. 1,215	Rs. 3,745	...	Rs. 2,530
DRY FRUITS—				
Weight	Mds 2,966	Mds 2,454	Mds 512	...
Amount	Rs. 1,368	Rs. 1,026	Rs. 342	...
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—				
Weight	Mds 3,203	Mds 3,162	Mds 41	...
Amount	Rs. 1,124	Rs. 910	Rs. 214	...
STONE—				
Weight	Mds 24,837	Mds 17,830	Mds 7,007	...
Amount	Rs. 1,609	Rs. 1,041	Rs. 568	...
TOBACCO—				
Weight	Mds 3,545	Mds 530	Mds 3,015	...
Amount	Rs. 1,614	Rs. 163	Rs. 1,451	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 25,788	Mds 29,903	...	Mds 4,615
Amount	Rs. 8,993	Rs. 7,897	Rs. 1,096	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 1,48,436	Mds 1,81,520	...	Mds 33,084
Amount	Rs. 39,679	Rs. 52,775	...	Rs. 13,096

A SUIT AGAINST SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR'S ESTATE.

THE case of Dhabidas Narsilal against Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, sole surviving executor of the estate of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, was further heard before Sir Charles Sargent in the High Court yesterday. Mr. Latham and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Pigot and Mr. Feroozshah Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, for the defendant. The plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 18,181, one moiety of the amount being brokerage payable by Sir Cowasjee Jehangir in his life-time for the profitable services in negotiating the purchase of a Government annuity of Rs. 50,000, and the other moiety being the plaintiff's brokerage in respect of the transaction payable by the vendor of the annuity, which was retained by Sir Cowasjee Jehangir to the plaintiff's use. The plaintiff was a confidential mehta of Sir Cowasjee, at whose request he said, he negotiated the purchase of the annuity from Vensyek Remchunder Luxmonjee, the owner of the Bhawool Russool Bandar. The defence was that the purchase and sale were effected without the intervention of any person acting as broker for either the vendor or the purchaser, and that the amount of the brokerage which was to have been payable by the vendor, had he employed a broker, was deducted by Sir Cowasjee from the amount of the purchase money and was retained by him for his own benefit. The plaintiff was examined at great length; and the second witness was Mr. Vensyek R. Luxmonjee, the vendor of the annuity who stated yesterday that he was the son of the late Surdar Luxmonjee. His grandfather was known as Bhawool Russool and his family were entitled to an annuity of half a lakh of rupees from Government. The annuity was heavily mortgaged to Ardaser Hormusjee Wadia, and in the early part of 1877 he got a decree of this court for the sale of the annuity. After the decree, different brokers used to call at his house on the subject, and Sir Cowasjee Jehangir once or twice sent a message from Sir Cowasjee a day or two before the agreement was entered into. The message plaintiff brought was that Sir Cowasjee wanted to see witness that day, and that if he went without a broker, he (Sir Cowasjee) would treat with him, that was the only conversation witness had with the plaintiff. There was no question at all about brokerage. The same day witness saw Sir Cowasjee, who offered to buy the annuity for Rs. 9,09,000. Witness admitted in conversation that he had received the same offer from the trustees of the Gooculdas Tejpal charities, and that if he closed with it, he would have to pay Rs. 9,000 for brokerage. Sir Cowasjee was silent for two or three minutes, and said if witness would give him the Rs. 9,000, he would at once close for nine lakhs. Witness did not look pleased at first and thought it was unbecoming of Sir Cowasjee to deprive him of the Rs. 9,000. He said unless witness accepted those terms, he would have nothing to do with the annuity. Witness had no alternative but to accept the terms. As far as witness understood, Sir Cowasjee meant to keep the Rs. 9,000 for himself. After this witness, Mr. Latham said he would not call any more evidence. Sir Charles Sargent thereupon dismissed the suit with costs.

THE STEWARTS.

LAST night this talented company gave another performance which was immensely appreciated. The representations of Charles Steward as Louis XI, John Rue the Irish comedian, &c., were excellent. The wooden shoe dance was quite the *pièce de resistance*. There will be no change except in the songs and music, which will be flavoured with pieces from the Pinafore.

RUMPA.

A CORRESPONDENT from Rajahmundry writes:—Government have directed the immediate trial of all ordinary cases by the Session Judge, and the number of prisoners, as far as I can ascertain, is very large. It is understood that those who took an active part in the disturbance will have to await the orders of Government as to the punishment to be awarded them, and it is believed that cases which can be tried under Chapter VI of the Penal Code are the cases that Government wish to pass their orders on. A daily tappal has been established between Rajahmundry, Rakapilli and Bhadrachalam to facilitate correspondence, and this is a great advantage and convenience to all. Alas! Chendria had a very narrow escape and was all but taken by Captain Brigge, who was not altogether unsuccessful as he captured one prisoner and took possession of a number of matchlocks. Owing to the heavy monsoons it has been considered necessary to bring up a certain number of elephants to assist the military in pushing on, and as a precautionary measure, Mysore cumblies are to be supplied to the troops as well as rum when medically recommended; this of course is an indispensable necessary of life up here, especially when you get the "shivers," and it is then that the men look out for something to keep their spirits up. I will now give you an idea as to what our plans are despite the north-east monsoon. Eight posts are to be held in Rumpa, two in Gondola and three in Rekapilli, and the arrangements for the provisioning of these posts are highly satisfactory. The Tahsildar of Bhadrachalam has been removed from his appointment by Government, as it is reported he is unable to discharge his duties with efficiency on account of old age.—*Athenæum.*

THE MADRAS TROOPS FOR THE FRONT.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Bangalore:—"The Sappers, and 4th and 15th Regiments, under orders for active service, were inspected here the other day by Major General Payn, C. B. The men presented a good and soldierlike appearance; the 15th Regiment with their boat-cloaks formed into a coil, and thrown across the left shoulder, and brought up under the right arm, looked remarkably well. After the inspection, the General called Colr. Hearn and Hodding, and the officers of the different regiments to the front, and through them, I hear, addressed to the men a few practical remarks regarding the great importance of carrying out duties and husbanding their fire. He also complimented them on being selected for active service, and hoped they might return to Bangalore covered with honours. The men looked fit in every way, are well commanded, and would doubtless give a good account of the Afghans, should it be their luck to meet them. The Sappers have already left, the 4th Regiment go on Wednesday, and the 15th on Saturday, and I am sure every soul in the station wishes them Godspeed.—*Madras Mail.*

SUGGESTED REDUCTIONS IN THE BOMBAY ARMY.

(*Pioneer.*)

BOMBAY people are very averse to all criticism on the Bombay Army, and yet its best friends must own that there is room for change, and that if the Commission at Simla should recommend a little pruning, the wisdom of the process will be generally accepted. To begin with, it must be owned the number of field officers in the Bombay Army is excessive. Leaving out Generals in England and Colonels in the enjoyment of off-reckonings, there are in the Staff Corps alone 44 Lieutenant Colonels and 116 Majors, and about 30 field officers not belonging to the Staff Corps; or in all 264 field officers to only 78 subalterns. But it must not be supposed that native regiments in Bombay have the exclusive advantage of the Field Officer's line of promotion. No, as a rule, Lieutenant-Colonels are scattered far and wide, being represented among the Assistant Commissioners in Burma, finding employment on the Northern Bengal Railway, in the Burmese Police, as assistant politicals in Central India, in the Revenue Survey, and in numerous other appointing capacities. It has been unkindly said, that the native army of Bombay is kept up to find employment for the very numerous field officers of that army. But this is of course mere badinage and goes for nothing. Still many officers—even Bombay officers—are of opinion that the military duties of that Presidency might be carried on with fewer regiments than are now in existence. By doing away with a few small isolated stations, where native regiments are now sent, and by slightly decreasing the garrisons of two or three large stations, the Bombay Army might be reduced by about half a dozen regiments, without diminishing its efficiency; and at the same time an annual saving of about £200,000 would be effected. Another way in which Bombay will suffer most probably. There is, in that small but comfortable Presidency, one absolute sinecure, whither a colonel, weary of the arduous labour of going to parade twice a week, can retire—a post the duties of which are absolutely nil, and which carries with it the emoluments appertaining to it. This coveted post is the commandantship of the Fortress of Asirgarh, a grand old place, which many of our readers homeward bound, visit Bombay, may have observed close to the railway between the stations of Khandwa and Burhanpore. The fort is a wonderfully picturesque old place, perched high on a noble hill, and is garrisoned by one company of European and two of

degrees to the west; a due south-east course was now set, which was changed shortly afterwards to east by south a quarter south. As great a change was apparent in the weather. The mildness of the Channel brought a welcome relief to the cold and wet of the Atlantic. The night became fine but cloudy. The Eddystone was passed at 2-15 a. m., distant 7¼ miles; there was a strong breeze from the south (the quarter from which it had blown ever since we got clear of Galloway), with hazy weather, but against it we did 14 and 15 knots. When the sun rose we had grateful views of the pleasant south country, green fields rising above the white cliffs, and we signalled our name at 10-23 a. m. of Friday to St. Catherine's, the southernmost point of the Isle of Wight. At noon we had run 333 miles by the log, 334 by bearings. Soon after 10 o'clock we had begun a trial of the engines, extending over six hours. The list to port slightly impeded the speed, and the scratch crew put on board by the builders were not sufficiently numerous to afford so many reliefs to the stoking as might have been desirable; but when the stokers turned up with their blackened faces, asking for beer, and the officers and owners set to work to calculate the speed, it was found we had made an average of 15·4 knots in the first four hours and 16·7 in the latter two hours. Another trial was made—that of some rocket signals for fog, called the "rocket" rockets. They make two reports, one when first discharged, the next when the rocket bursts in the air. The second is the more important, since the sound travels best from the high point reached. Great certainty and distinctness in the signal have now been achieved. The 24 hours commencing from Friday at noon began with fine and, cloudy weather and a moderate breeze. In spite of clouds, it was easy to see Brighton, Eastbourne, and the other watering-places which cluster round the tall promontory of Beachy Head. About four miles before we reached the low point of Dungeness we passed on our starboard side so near that a biscuit could have been thrown to them, two masts of a ship which had been wrecked. They were two-and-a-half feet or so above the water. There was no buoy to mark the wreck, and it offered a danger to navigation which is worthy of immediate attention. We signalled again to Dungeness and Dover, made the Goodwins at 6-24, and at 7-25 (the weather being cloudy with rain) stopped the engines and anchored four miles from the lights of Margate town, just inside Margate Sand, and thus in the estuary of the Thames. The voyage had been accomplished from the Clyde to the Thames in 49 hours 55 minutes. The distance run was 712 nautical miles. These figures divided by 50 (taking 50 roughly as the number of hours) give an average speed of 14¼ knots, or 16½ land miles an hour. According to another calculation the average was 14·98. The night was dark and cloudy with rain, and it was noticeable that in defiance of the rules of the road, but by a praiseworthy and (in so long a ship) absolutely necessary precaution, a white light was exhibited at the stern as well as at the bow while we rode at anchor. The Scotch pilot, Captain M'Kelvie, with 60 or 70 fingers, had charge of the ship on the part of the builders, the regular crew coming on board in London, where she was delivered to the owners in the dock by the symbolical process of handing over her registry. She starts for Australia on the 3d of November. Most of the officers, including Captain Hewison, were already on board, with Captain Storey, an old Queen's pilot, who has charge of all the ships of the line and took this one in hand at Dungeness. He is the second pilot in seniority of those on the Trinityhouse books, and is licensed from London-bridge to St. Petersburg. In 1854 he was in the Baltic with Sir Charles Napier, and if it were not for his age, which exceeds 60, though he is as hale as the famous pilot of whom "a green old age" was first written by Virgil, would be liable to be called on again in time of war. The red and white flag was hung at the stern when Dungeness was reached to show we had our own pilot. The voyage being over the evening was given to festivity. The dinner table had now no vacant places. Mr. James Anderson was in the chair, and the Hon. A. M'Alister, Agent-General for Queensland, in giving "The Health of the Managers," said this was the most magnificent steamer afloat. Mr. J. G. Anderson replied, and Mr. Pearce, head of John Elder and Co., in his speech, said he had let his staff and men understand that the ship had to be built by them for the sake of their standing as a firm, since it was to be a leading steamship in the world. Mr. J. Holms, M. P., in his address, referred to the political and economical importance of directing emigration to our own colonies as this line did. Steam communication with Australia was, he observed, in its infancy. Mr. James Anderson, in acknowledging the toast of his own health, told an amusing story of a ship, the designs for which he draughted in his youth. She was a sailing vessel of 50 tons, and when they launched her the foreman said, "Well, I don't think there will be much improvement on that."

On Saturday morning we weighed at 5 20, took our river pilot off Gravesend at 9, and passed on the way up the Red Jacket, a once famous Australian clipper of the gold days, which had accomplished the passage in 56 days by sails alone. Sailing ships with auxiliary steam have since come into use for Australia, but the Orient is not only by far the largest in the trade, but also the first fully-powered steamship built for it. The Orient could sail at five knots an hour without steaming. Had the temporary crew with which she came to the Clyde been larger in number, we should probably have tried her sails as auxiliary to steam, and even increased our speed. The heavy mass of the ship was pioneered with the greatest ease and accuracy through the the devious and crowded Thames. The docks and landing-places were lined with spectators. The crews of the training-ships and of the vessels moored or docking rushed to the side to see the great ship pass. The three tugs, Lord Warden, Middlesex, and Vigilant, had accompanied her up the river. As her nose was put to the dock gates the tide on which she had come up took her gigantic bulk across the stream, which it nearly bridged. There was a grinding and crashing of fenders and piles; the tugs hurried back to the stern and pulled the steel hawsers taut to counteract the leverage of 445ft. of rigid length acted on by a strong tide. She was slowly warped by hydraulic capstans into dock, and the cruise was over.

The days had been given to inspection of the ship by detachments of visitors. The walk round takes two hours. It will be desirable to add a few particulars to the account which has already appeared. One of the causes of the steadiness of the ship, besides her boat like lines, is to be found in her having three cylinders instead of the common number of two; one is high pressure, with 60in. diameter, the others low pressure, 85in. diameter. The crank-shaft is built in separate pieces, shrunk together and keyed, the diameter of the shaft being 24in. and that of the crank-pins, which are of steel, 21in. The propeller is four-bladed, the boss being of annealed cast-iron and the blade of cast steel, specially made for the purpose by Messrs. Vickers, of Sheffield. The blades are bent backwards to diminish vibration. The diameter of the screw is 22ft. and the pitch 30ft. The condenser contains nearly 12,000 square feet of cooling surface, and the water for condensation is circulated by means of two independent combined steam centrifugal pumps, made by Messrs. Gwynne, and Co., Essex-street Works, London. The condensing surface and the capacity of the centrifugal pumps are made larger than they otherwise would be, because the temperature of the water on part of the voyage home—namely, in the Red Sea—is so high that an unusually large quantity of it is required to cool and so condense the steam. The reversing engine is a special feature. Moving a lever not only stops the engines when at full speed, but immediately turns them full speed astern, and this motion has been so simplified that Lady Gertrude Boyle, on visiting the engine-room during the experimental cruise on the Clyde, easily stopped and reversed the engines when going at their *maximum* speed—that is to say, a young lady with one movement of her arm did what was tantamount to reining in 5,600 horses. The boilers are four in number, 15ft. 6in. diameter by 17ft. 6in. long. They contain 24 furnaces, each 4ft. diameter by 6ft. long, and the working pressure is 75lb. on the square inch. The furnaces are constructed with special arrangements for the economical consumption of Australian coal on the passage home. From the results obtained it has been difinitely proved that the consumption of coal will be economical at the speed at which it is intended she should run—namely, 14 knots an hour. She will probably burn 70 tons a day. The engines worked very cooly without priming on the trip. The special arrangements of the machinery are due to the ingenuity of Mr. A. D. Bryce, the able superintendent of this department for Messrs. John Elder and Co. Including the five steam winches, the strong and delicate steering gear, the donkeys, the pumping engines, the Gwynne's circulating pump engines, &c., she has 16 engines in her. With her 840 passengers and a crew of 150 on board, the ship, which has been compared to a house, would really be like a town, and the arrangements for supplying her with water, for example, are similar to those which would be made for a town. The large tanks fitted below the orlop deck in the after-part of the ship hold about 80 tons. These are of course filled when the ship leaves the docks, but to keep up the supply required for daily use, there are two large condensers, which will condense, if required, 200 gallons per minute. The water when leaving the condenser enters a cooling tank fitted with a large spreader or aerator. From this tank it runs direct to the main tank, from which it is again pumped by a small steam pump in the engine-room to a very large tank fitted on the promenade deck, whence it runs to every compartment into smaller tanks Ice-rooms are fitted on the lower deck for carrying 60 tons of ice. The true protection against fire is that the sea can be admitted bodily into any two of the 13 water-tight compartments without sinking the ship. The protection against drowning is supplied by four life-boats, carrying 80 each, two cutters to convey 90 each, a gig and a small boat calculated to sustain 45 each, and 24 life-buoys, a large steam launch and two life-rafts, each capable of saving from 40 to 60 people. In every berth in every class is a life-jacket which, rolled up, may be used as a blow-pipe. Cattle enough to stock a farm are carried to provide fresh meat and milk on the voyage. A smaller ship of the line takes out six bullocks, 100 sheep, 300 dozen of poultry, and embarks 12 bullocks more at the Cape. Mosses and Mitchell's automatic ventilators, used in the British and American navies, are fitted to all the lower decks of the ship. When scuppers are closed in stormy weather, these ventilators increase in activity and expel the foul air through gigantic cowls. A special ventilator of Mr. Shepherd's (marine superintendent to the Orient Company), only applied to the Donald Currie Line and to this steamer, keeps the first and second class cabins sweet. A great feature of the first-class accommodation is the splendid saloon forward, free from the engine-room, free from berths, running through from side to side, fitted with electro-plated brass furniture, carpeted with a pattern by William Morris, and opening into the music saloon above, where, amid ferns and dracænas growing as plentifully as in the Sunbeam, a piano and an organ are to be placed. Here are elaborate wood carvings and ornamentation, again in patterns of the English Renaissance of the 19th century. The third-class accommodation supplies separate cabins with two berths for £18 per berth, and berths approached by separate passages for £13. The crew's forecastle is very spacious and comfortable. The vessel has been wholly built since the ideas for a merchant contingent to the English Navy, in which Mr. W. H. Smith has so much interested himself, took practical shape, and has been constructed throughout with a view to the requirements of cruising. Thus she is fitted not only with fore and aft vertical iron bulkheads, at a distance of 6ft. and 12ft. from the sides of the ship, but also with horizontal bulk heads, at about 5ft. below the water-line. There is also an arrangement of fire bulkheads between the main and upper decks which would cut off a part of the ship which might by accident be on fire. These bulkheads also support the upper deck and enable heavy guns to be carried on it. There are large square ports in the side of the ship to allow of heavy guns being carried and used on the main deck. From smaller ports in the side, in the neighbourhood of the water-line, torpedoes could be fired. The boats can be stowed and secured inboard, and are thus used for carrying torpedo boats, the great length of the ship being such that a dozen of these modern war vessels could be carried along her sides. The arrangements detailed give the ship great strength for her ordinary service, and while it is to be hoped that they will only be called into use for that purpose, there is no doubt that in case of war the Orient would be an extremely valuable auxiliary to the regular Navy.

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